

WORKERS' DELEGATES URGE 40-HOUR WEEK AT WORLD TEXTILE CONFAB

Twenty-four Countries Represented at Meeting, Object of Which is to Develop World Program to Benefit People Dependent on Industry.

Uniform Shortened Working Periods Are Held Necessary on Social, Moral and Economic Grounds—Secretary of Labor Perkins Asks Higher Purchasing Power to Solve Textile Problems—Winant Named Chairman—Common Program Advocated.

With a message of good-will from President Roosevelt and speeches by Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of Commerce Roper, the Conference of Workers' Delegates, called by the International Labor Office to examine social and economic problems of the textile industry, opened in the Government Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on April 2. Early in the morning, the conference began with a world-wide 40-hour week in the textile industry.

Twenty-four countries are represented at the conference. They are Belgium, Canada, Cuba, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, India, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and the U. S. S. R.

The United States delegation comprises: John G. Wistant, former chairman of the Social Security Board, for the government; former Governor O.

Max Gardner of North Carolina, for the employers; and Emilie Rice, president of the American Federation of Laborers. Workers, for the workers, were represented by a staff of 15 experts or advisers.

At the suggestion of the International Labor Office, Mr. Wistant was chosen chairman of the conference. He is succeeded by Katsuji Imitaka, Japanese government vice-chairman; Hans C. Oerstet, Danish government vice-chairman; and the serving body of the ILO, employers' vice-chairman; and Arthur Shaw of Great Britain, who is president of the Belgian workers' delegation. Great Britain's proposal for a 40-hour 40-hour week in the textile industry is both necessary and

desirable, who is secretary of the central organization of textile workers at Ghent, said that during the past 10

(Continued on Page 5)

Who's to Blame?

Arraignment of Many Large Employers Who, Intoxicated Over Success, Assumed Antagonistic Attitude to Organized Labor—It Took Many Years and a Serious Business Depression to Make Millions of Workers Realize Their Economic Strength—Now, They're Off—Watch Out for Developers.

By FREEMAN M. SALTUS

Whether it is due to emotionalism, enthusiastic leadership or from any other cause, the fact remains that organization is in the air, and that from present indications it is going to continue without interruption or until the program has been completed to organize workers in every mass production industry in the country.

That this is causing no end of trouble and discontent among large employers of labor, many of whom are certain of having demonstrated in no uncertain terms during the past month when officials of two of the nation's largest mass production industries, namely, automobile and steel, were compelled to sign on the dotted line or suffer the penalty of closing their plants.

It might be well to ask at this time as to "who's to blame" for the present situation, and as to why it is also that these captains of industry, who because of their ability to establish and maintain these and other highly profitable industries, were unable to foresee that which was bound to come at some time, and that by the use of reason instead of arrogance could have avoided what they refer to as most deplorable developments.

In the writer's experience of more than 50 years as a trade unionist and activist engaged in the movement, he has met a comparatively small number of employers who were easily accessible and in a receptive mood, when called upon to accede to the demands of their union employees. As far back as can be recalled, in no instance were these demands unreasonable as they applied to a minimum wage, shorter working hours, improved sanitary conditions and other matters which in his estimation, considered from both an economic and

(Continued on Page 8)

AUGUSTA'S MAYOR SAYS AUBURN SHOE WORKERS ARE BETTER PAID THAN THOSE IN HAVERHILL, MASS.

In Address Before Gardner Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Payne Said January Average Was \$20, Against Haverhill Wage of \$19.50—Deplores Situation Which Stirred Auburn Shoe Workers to Action, in Tying Up Almost Entire Industry.

The shoe strike in Auburn, and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization in its program to organize the shoe workers, may drive among workers employed in this and the textile industry, is causing an apprehension among the leaders of men's organizations, who realize their work must be done to offset the present situation, and those who seek to better their conditions through organization.

Until a few days ago, when Powers Hapgood was named New England organizer for the United Shoe Workers, it was thought about the CIO extended its activities to the State of Maine. Numerous efforts had been made to organize Maine's shoe workers, but the success attended efforts of organization were甚terialized when a great spate of strikes was started.

It is evident business men did not fully understand what effect such strikes in Detroit, Philadelphia, other cities had on working people throughout the country. Having undreamed faith, he intimated, had not realized that "ideas advocated by radicals," Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta, in ad-

dressing the Gardner Chamber of Commerce, after stating the average wages of shoe workers in Maine for the past year, centered around \$19.50, received by shoe workers in the City of Lynn—which he referred to as the "shoe capital of the world" and the headquarters of the shoe workers' organizations, who realize their work must be done to offset the present situation, and those who seek to better their conditions through organization.

Until a few days ago, when Powers Hapgood was named New England organizer for the United Shoe Workers, it was thought about the CIO extended its activities to the State of Maine. Numerous efforts had been made to organize Maine's shoe workers, but the success attended efforts of organization were甚terialized when a great spate of strikes was started.

It is evident business men did not fully understand what effect such strikes in Detroit, Philadelphia, other cities had on working people throughout the country. Having undreamed faith, he intimated, had not realized that "ideas advocated by radicals," Mayor

(Continued on Page 3)

Portland C. L. U. to Discuss Los Angeles Proposition at Next Meeting on April 21st

Maine State Federation President Endorses Non-Partisan League

I wish to whole-heartedly endorse the principles and aims of the Maine branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League. I respectfully urge that all local unions affiliated with the Maine State Federation of Labor cooperate to the fullest possible degree with this organization.

If we are to achieve the passage of Labor legislation which is aimed to alleviate the distressed economic condition of the masses, we must unite our political strength in order to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

CHESLSEA A. WALDRON, President,
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Portland, Maine, April 10, 1937.

APPEAL TO WORKERS TO SUPPORT THEATRES EMPLOYING UNION MEN

Increased Patronage in Non-Union Theatres During Past Few Months Attributed to Inconsistency on Part of Working People and Their Families—Officials Explain Discontinuance of Pickets at Keith's Theatre Is Because of Injunction Granted by Courts—Union's Future Success Dependent on Consistency of Workers.

"Girt shows pretty face, and certain individuals are appearing to be a strong influence in inducing working people to patronize non-union theatres, which are known to be unfriendly to the organized Labor movement of Portland.

The above statement was made yesterday by George E. Green, president of the International Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operative Local Union, who, following a meeting of the union's executive board last week, report a large number of Portland people who patronize Keith's theatre were working men and members of their families, some of whom are known to be identified with local unions.

This is a most deplorable situation, and causes us to wonder how a man can become so blind as to believe his membership in a trade union can consistently patronize an establishment which is openly antagonistic to the part of owners to engage union men has been declared," said Green. "Theatre owners, like David P. Keith, members of the two Portland local unions said.

Questioned as to why they persist in

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Approves Guffey Coal Bill; Rejects Slap at "Sit-Down" Strike

Washington, D. C., Apr. 7 (IHN)—The Senate passed the Guffey coal bill by a vote of 58 to 15, after the Supreme Court knocked out the proposed amendment of Senator Byrd of South Carolina, to condemn the sit-down strike, and rejected a conference between House and Senate, where a quick agreement was expected.

The new Guffey bill is substantially the same as a part of the old one. The Supreme Court knocked out the proposed amendment of Senator Byrd of South Carolina, to condemn the sit-down strike, and rejected a conference between House and Senate, where a quick agreement was expected.

The new Guffey bill is substantially the same as a part of the old one.

The Supreme Court knocked out the proposed amendment of Senator Byrd of South Carolina, to condemn the sit-down strike, and rejected a conference between House and Senate, where a quick agreement was expected.

"So far," he continued, "we have not found any place where it would be right to call upon members of the Board of Trade to determine whether or not workers are treated fairly or unfairly."

At just about the time Mayor Payne was making an appeal to those who had been working there, with just looking on, never dreaming that the supposedly quiet and apparently well-behaved workers, who had been working there, would become aroused, the shoe in-

dustry failed, it would become engaged in a nefarious occupation.

(Continued on Page 3)

WORKERS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST HASTY ABANDONMENT OF A. F. L. UNIONS, SOCIALIST PARTY SAYS

The National Socialist Party, in a recent issue in Chicago, has condemned the abandonment of the A. F. L. by the International Workers Order, and the International Socialist Organization. The resolution, however, includes a clause which discourages rump parties by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. "So far," he continued, "we have not found any place where it would be right to call upon members of the Board of Trade to determine whether or not workers are treated fairly or unfairly."

At just about the time Mayor Payne was making an appeal to those who had been working there, with just looking on, never dreaming that the supposedly quiet and apparently well-behaved workers, who had been working there, would become aroused, the shoe in-

Wagner Act Upheld 5-4 Decision

Law in Operation More Than A Year, But Hindered by Question of Constitutionality, Now Considered "O. K.," and Good Results Looked For On Both Sides of Organized Workers.

The validity of the Wagner-Connally Labor Relations Act, which was announced Monday as having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, was the test piece of news received in many years, and the question of how the Court would rule on the constitutionality of the act was the most important law of the year.

Why Keith's action against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a leader of the people throughout his political career, should not be expected to carry on acts which would be a blow to organized labor.

While five of the "old men" of the Supreme Court voted to sustain the act, at least four of the five, the Young, Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo, and as a consequence the Wagner-Connally Labor Relations Act becomes a stabilized means of protection.

(Continued on Page 3)

Five of the "old men" of the Supreme Court voted to sustain the act, at least four of the five, the Young, Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo, and as a consequence the Wagner-Connally Labor Relations Act becomes a stabilized means of protection.

(Continued on Page 3)

AFL Ex. Council Meeting to Discuss CIO Expulsion

According to press reports this morning, President Green announced he would call a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to consider the question of unions making part of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Why Keith's action against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a leader of the people throughout his political career, should not be expected to carry on acts which would be a blow to organized labor.

While five of the "old men" of the Supreme Court voted to sustain the act, at least four of the five, the Young, Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo, and as a consequence the Wagner-Connally Labor Relations Act becomes a stabilized means of protection.

(Continued on Page 3)

Penn. Federation of Labor Stays Neutral on C. I. O.

According to press reports this morning, President Green announced he would call a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to consider the question of unions making part of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Why Keith's action against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a leader of the people throughout his political career, should not be expected to carry on acts which would be a blow to organized labor.

While five of the "old men" of the Supreme Court voted to sustain the act, at least four of the five, the Young, Brandeis, Stone, and Cardozo, and as a consequence the Wagner-Connally Labor Relations Act becomes a stabilized means of protection.

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD HANDLED 2072 CASES, INVOLVING 745,702 WORKERS, UP TO MARCH 1

Activites of the National Labor Relations Board during the 17 months since it began operations, shows a total of 2072 cases handled during the week that ended March 10, 1937, with 1,733 workers involved.

Under the Wagner Act, the Board has been investigating charges of unfair labor practices and petition for injunctions received by the Board.

The resolution deplored the clearing up of the ranks of organized labor, and the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

The resolution deplored the fact that the interests of our movement will be best served by the adoption of a policy of non-interference with other organizations.

Delegates Defer Action Which Would Request President Roosevelt to Bring Unity Among Labor's Warring Fac-tions.

Communication From Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Read at Last Wednesday Night's Meeting of Portland C. L. U. Firm in Belief President's Influence Would Induce Leaders in A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to Confer and Possibly Bring About Settlement of Present Difficulties.

Acting on a communication from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, delegates from 12 local unions met at Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union to consider a proposal to use President's influence to restore unity in the American Labor movement. During the discussion, it was pointed out that the resolution submitted by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council was based on the merit and with the President's influence, it was thought much good could be done to labor. The resolution, however, was voted down, and the meeting was adjourned to be held Wednesday evening, April 21.

Keith's action against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a leader of the people throughout his political career, should not be expected to carry on acts which would be a blow to organized labor.

While means for bringing about this condition interfere with deep thinking and that something besides wages and working hours are necessary to bring about a stable labor movement—one that will respond to the need of the working people for a better way of life.

It was also contended that an awakening on the part of labor to the meaning suggested in the resolution is a awakening on the part of labor to the meaning suggested in the resolution (Continued on Page 2)

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE SWUNG INTO FULL ACTION AT MEETING HELD IN AUGUSTA SUN.

Delegates Representing Local Unions From All Parts of State, Regardless of Party Alignment, Re-affirm Confidence in President's Supreme Court Program—Adopt By-Laws and Start Organization Functioning on Aggressive Lines.

Reaffirmation of the President's judicial program, adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and outlining a campaign of activities to be extended to all parts of the state, were the principal features of interest at the meeting of the executive board of the Penn. Federation of Labor, held in Hotel Penn, Young, Bar Harbor, on Sunday.

The meeting was presided over by Alonso Young, president of the Penn. Federation of Labor, who was welcomed by members of other unions, and was the principal speaker. He addressed the meeting on the importance of the League functioning on aggressive lines, and some length on the National League's convention, held in Washington on March 10, 1937, where 1,000 delegations representing every State in the Union were present, and that all who attended were present.

Young said that the League's main purpose is to help at state intervals, and through its speakers, to spread the addresses delivered by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Major George L. Smith, and others.

"It was a grand convention," Mr. Young said, "and the enthusiasm manifested by the Penn. Federation of Labor, and the various sections in the country gave evidence regarding the impression made upon the nation's workers." (Continued on Page 3)

Following is the officers elected during the meeting: President, Alonso Young, Bar Harbor; Vice-president, George L. Smith, Bangor; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert M. La Follette, Bangor.

Following is the officers elected during the meeting: President, Alonso Young, Bar Harbor; Vice-president, George L. Smith, Bangor; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert M. La Follette, Bangor.

Activities of the National Labor Relations Board during the 17 months since it began operations, shows a total of 2072 cases handled during the week that ended March 10, 1937, with 1,733 workers involved.

An analysis of the causes of complaints shows that 754 of the total number of cases, or 37 per cent, originated in the regional offices in the 17 months of its operations, concerned Section 7(a) of the Act, which makes it an unfair practice to discriminate against workers because of their union activities or participation in collective bargaining.

The Board has received 1,318 cases pending on March 10.

It was pointed out that 737 cases were closed by agreement of both workers and management.

In all but a few cases, the Board has issued permanent injunctions against employers.

The data show Board activities up to the end of February, 1937, involving 11,955 new cases, involving 74,870 workers, as opposed to 110 new cases, involving 2,700 workers, in 1936.

There were 1,732 cases, involving 44,744 workers; 1,579 of all cases acted upon more than three-fourths of the time.

The Board has issued 1,746 injunctions.

The data show Board activities up to the end of February, 1937, involving 11,955 new cases, involving 74,870 workers, as opposed to 110 new cases, involving 2,700 workers, in 1936.

The Board has issued 1,732 cases, involving 44,744 workers; 1,579 of all cases acted upon more than three-fourths of the time.

The Board has issued 1,746 injunctions.

TYPOS MAKE FIRST ATTEMPT TO WORK OUT UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CONTRACT WITHOUT IT HELP

Delegates Representing Subordinate Unions With Membership of 40,000 Outline Programme of Wages and Working Conditions to Be Submitted for Action At Louisville, Ky., Convention in August.

Officials of Portland Typographical Union are in receipt of details regarding the conference of unions held under the auspices of the National Typographical Conference, in Hotel Plymouth, New York City, last Sunday, at which a programme was formulated to stabilize wages and working conditions and eliminate unfair practices of commercial and branch of the industry.

Presidents at the conference, according to a report sent Mr. Clegg, president of delegates representing a membership of more than 40,000 members of Typographical Unions, including those in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, and the New England.

The program, which is intended to serve as the basis of a "little NRA" for the industry, set the following objectives:

A common expiration date for all union contracts, preferably September, the limitation of contracts to one year.

Implementation of arbitration clauses, eliminating clauses on mandatory arbitration clauses from all contracts, with retention of voluntary arbitration for all disputes.

Establishment of standard practices for the employment of apprentices, journeymen, and helpers, and for skilled labor in composing rooms, and

in Die-Setting.

Establishment of minimum wage scales.

Establishment of maximum hours of work.

Establishment of standard practices for the employment of apprentices, journeymen, and helpers, and for skilled labor in composing rooms, and

STREET CARMEN'S UNION ADDS 50 NEW MEMBERS TO DIVISION DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Providence, Rhode Island, Apr. 8.—An idea as to the increased business in local bus and trolley transportation has been adopted by Street Carmen's Union, Division #1, since its formation in January, and during the week by officials of Street Carmen's Union, Division #1, it has been decided to add 50 new members to its roster during the months of February and March.

This increase in membership, it was said, is due to that number of men engaged by the U. E. members of Street Carmen's Union, who have been laid off during the week by officials of Street Carmen's Union, Division #1, since its formation in January, and during the month of February and March, these being Adrian

Another matter of importance announced by the union is the proposal to effect an increase in the union's treasury which, during the past year, has been increased upon the basis of an unusual number of deaths of members and other expenses, and the amount of additional 25 cents a month, making the total amount since \$2.25 monthly, instead of \$2.00 as heretofore.

According to Secretary MacFadyen, there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths among members as compared with a year ago. There were 10 deaths in the two months thus far in March, these being Adrian

Michael, a retired trackman, and Michael B. Moran, motorman, who until his retirement a few years ago was a bus driver in Woonsocket division for many years.

In his notice to members of Division #1, regarding the formation of the Rhode Island Local Union, Secretary MacFadyen says as follows: "The State Theater, Strand Theater, Empire, Colonial, Lorraine, and the Colonial Theater.

Referring to the Cameo Theater, it is said that the management had agreed to make arrangements with the City Fathers, who ordered the management to engage a first-class operator to manage the theater, and that it was found the operators were working without licenses, and that they were given a license, and that they were rejected because of incompetency.

The union, it is said, offered to place a committee to inspect the theater, and the management declined on the ground that the management desired to continue the non-union policies.

"Within the next week or ten days, you will receive through the Daily News a coin container. You are asked to place a Fifty-Cent coin in the container and send it back to us by mail to the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, 100 Franklin Street, Providence. Fifty Cents is the amount you for the year's subscription to the paper.

"This is another important incident referred to as the recent opening of the Decatur Theater by our friends in the Daily News a coin container.

You are asked to place a Fifty-Cent coin in the container and send it back to us by mail to the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, 100 Franklin Street, Providence. Fifty Cents is the amount you for the year's subscription to the paper.

"We cannot urge too strongly upon the members of this Division to subscribe to this paper, the proceeds to our public Library side the money to the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, and further more, which confront it, and furthermore, it brings to you the news of the workers in the Labor movement. Your subscription to the paper means cooperation, and cooperation means success."

Appeal to Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ditional non-union men to the theaters, including stage hands and custodians. So that, instead of only one local union under the direction of the A. F. of L., there are now three organizations, and it is believed upon the consideration of the workers, that the management realize that organized Labor in England and surrounding areas is a strong factor to contend with.

Union officials, in discussing the new offering, stated that the union, in holding Saturday evening, April 3rd, the union voted to reject a proposal to admit non-union men to the theater, and that the union would not accept any man to teach 40 hours on cotton goods.

In other words, the management, it is said, would not admit non-union men to the number of looms they are now operating. This is, it is said, by management, to keep the mill going at capacity.

At last accounts, the employees were in agreement with the management system that would cause them to double their day's work, and which would prove difficult to undo in the future.

It is contended that a suit of clothes made of good cloth, by employees belonging to their respective unions and other industry, namely, quality. Some workers who pay their operators, stage hands and custodians, less than starvation wages, naturally make it possible to charge very low prices.

The workers, it is said, are thoroughly organized, and showing first-class productions, must be given a chance.

The theatrical industry should be organized, and should be able to compete with other industry, namely, quality. Some workers who pay their operators, stage hands and custodians, less than starvation wages, naturally make it possible to charge very low prices.

The resolutions accompanying the constitution are as follows:

Portland C. L. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

boud to occur without burdening the President with additional duties.

The great importance of the communication and giving more time to discuss it before taking definite action, it was voted to proceed in improving working conditions.

The resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, At this time when American Labor is making the greatest gains in the history of labor, and the unique opportunity of organizing the masses of unorganized workers have been gained, and we desire to continue to cooperate in the future, and **WHEREAS,** We believe that the differences of opinion between the leaders of the American Labor movement and the International Workers of the World, should be allowed to divide and wholheartedly desire to continue to cooperate in the future, and **WHEREAS,** Labor itself in America is not divided either in its aims, objects or principles, and **WHEREAS,** The I. W. W. has the entire confidence of every honest and sincere worker, and its great influence and understanding in calling together the leaders of the International Workers of the World, the Committee of Industrial Organization without delay for the purpose of settling the differences of opinion between the leaders of the American Labor movement, and it is further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every A. F. of L. member, and to every I. W. W. member, with their headquarters in New York City; the International Association of Cleaning and Dyers House.

EDWARDS & WALKER CO.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE STATE OF MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE PORTLAND, ME.

AT ALL BETTER PLACES

FRANK JONES ALE

NEW ENGLAND'S OLD-TIME FAVORITE IS WINNING NEW FAVOR

ON DRAUGHT & IN BOTTLES

BANGOR C. L. U. ENDORSES A. F. OF L. STAND AGAINST SITTING-DOWN STRIKES

Delegates at April 4th Meeting Agree With President Green's Stand That Method Is Not in Keeping With Fundamental Principles of American Federation of Labor, and Continuance is Hindrance to Established Stable and Constructive Organizations of Workers—Organizers Poirier and Lent Report Good Progress in Organizing Shoe Workers and Automobile Mechanics.

At its recent April meeting, in the hall of Post Office Square, the Bangor Central Labor Union went on record as to the stand recently taken by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, against "sitting-down strikes," on a motion presented by Walter Cox of the Cedar Makers' Union.

In discussing President Green's letter, delegates agreed these methods are not fit to keep up in the organization of the American Labor movement, and that their continuance is a hindrance to progress in establishing stable and constructive organizations of workers.

President Benjamin J. Dorsky was in charge of the April 4th meeting, at which matters of importance were discussed and acted upon, including the acceptance of the request of Carpenters Local for re-affiliation with the C. L. U.

Progress in organization work sponsored by the Central body for the development of existing unions in this city and the launching of drives for the formation of new locals, was reported upon. Activity along these lines has shown great enthusiasm among our entire membership and the various committees cooperating with A. F. of L. organizers.

Joseph Poirier of Waterville is the A. F. of L. organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who is in charge of the work in this city. Walter Cox, Shoe Company workers, who requested assistance in forming a local union to improve their working hours and wages.

The C. L. U. is also conducting a drive to organize local carriers and conductives.

Organizer Lent of the International Association of Machinists has been busy the past few weeks in organizing automobile mechanics of Bangor. The organization has been selected at this point where application for a charter is expected to be made early in May.

With these other activities, officers of the Central Labor Union are

keenly constantly busy in meeting the demands of groups of workers who desire to become affiliated with crafts making part of the American Federation of Labor.

According to Messrs. Poirier and Lent, the demands from members of their respective crafts have been most encouraging and prospects for starting good sized local unions are excellent.

President Benjamin J. Dorsky was in charge of the April 4th meeting, at which matters of importance were discussed and acted upon, including the acceptance of the request of Carpenters Local for re-affiliation with the C. L. U.

Progress in organization work sponsored by the Central body for the development of existing unions in this city and the launching of drives for the formation of new locals, was reported upon. Activity along these lines has shown great enthusiasm among our entire membership and the various committees cooperating with A. F. of L. organizers.

The four justices have stood shoulder to shoulder in their decisions against nearly all measures designed to curb the power of organized labor, particularly Justice Sutherland, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Brandeis, voting with the majority in the decision of the Supreme Court, stating that in the case of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Constitution in the administration of justice abridges the freedom of the press."

The majority decision, delivered by Justice Roberts, affirmed an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Associated Press to rehire all employees. Watson contended he was dismissed because of actions of the company, not because of his trade-unionism. He denied this, because he had been discharged because of his insistence on organizing the CIO.

Other cases disposed of by the Supreme Court applied to the Journal of Commerce, the New York World, and the Labor Relations Act by disregarding membership in a Labor organization.

While the Labor Relations Board

is almost entirely tied up, and more than \$600,000 in fines imposed, the National Organizing Board is caucusing the principles of the CIO and that of the AFL.

Like the proverbial story of "Locking the Barn After the Horse is Stolen," the Mayor's action was taking measures to alleviate a situation which might have been avoided if the Mayor had known whom he appealed to realize that the workers in the State of Maine are not only the backbone of the State, but that when disatisfied and stirred to action, will take the same steps to accomplish their ends as others do.

Development of Industries

Major Poirier and others who are interested in the welfare of the State of Maine a recreational center is sufficient to assure prosperity for its people. The growth of the State's industries is largely dependent on the further development of industry, mainly steel and lumber. The question is, can this be on the basis that concerns locating here can feel absolute safety from experiencing labor trouble?

The writer recently visited a Vermont town, where a dozen concerns removed their plants from Boston to escape paying decent wages and decent working conditions. It was but a short time later when employees made demands for fair compensation, which were granted.

The entire district, which had become a whirl of industrial activity, was abandoned and is now reduced to a mass of rubble.

The entire nation is experiencing a new era of industrial power, where, rather than business and profits, have reached peak conditions, determined to secure a larger share of the market. Industrial leaders, town and city officials and employers who have been slow to realize present conditions, must wake up and act accordingly.

Old Methods Out of Date

Old-time methods used by the great majority of employers, who are fond of saying they are not arrogant when demands were made upon them by workers, must be condemned. The workers in this country have offered them through the N.H.A., which made possible the settlement of many disputes. If the old methods of settling, there would be no CIO today, no sit-down strikes or other means taken to settle disputes.

Few states possess better opportunities than does Maine, for the development of its natural resources, and the further development of its ports and with unsurpassed railroad and power facilities, which are available as to the state's future in this regard.

That which is needed to complete this picture is a clear understanding and a clearer conception on the part of all interested as to how best to attain the goal. This is the task of capital, which is enjoying peak prosperity, is ready and willing to extend a helping hand to those who produce.

Major Payne's boast that the average wage paid in Maine shoe shops in

the new 1937

PONTIACS
SIXES AND EIGHTS

NOW ON DISPLAY AT OUR
SALES AND SERVICE QUARTERS

EASTMAN KELLEHER COMPANY

HAYMARKET SQUARE BANGOR, MAINE

SEE THE NEW 1937

SPECIALISTS UP TO \$6.00

UNITED STORES

35 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

We cater to the wants of UNION MEMBERS and Their Families

LITTLE HOPES ENTERTAINED FOR PASSAGE OF LABOR'S MAJOR BILLS AT PRESENT SESSION

State Branch Official Says "Legislature is Raising Hell With Labor Legislation"—Refers to Importance of Activities of Labor's Non-Partisan League as Means for Making Legislators Conscious Regarding Determination to Have Labor Laws Enacted.

"The 1937 Maine Legislature is raising hell with labor legislation," said Senator George E. Hill of the Maine Federation of Labor, and prospects for the enactment of major bills are anything but encouraging, he said.

There has been much talk but little action, he said, and the bill introduced in the past few days may well be the Lewiston bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Corrigan of Lewiston, discussing a bill to investigate conditions in mills.

With the closing of the present session near at hand, little hope is expressed that far more effective consideration will be given to the bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Corrigan of Lewiston, discussing a bill to investigate conditions in mills.

But, such is not the case. For some reason while Congress and legislatures throughout the country are moving from the general elections last Fall when Maine was failed to give the Roosevelt administration a mandate, and realized that organized labor was largely responsible for the management of the country, the Legislature, in effect on Maine legislators, seems to have been entirely deaf.

"This is the major reason," he said, "for leaders in the labor movement in all sections of the State to realize that the time has come when the public is ready to accept the principles of the Non-Partisan League." Information received from Washington indicates the League is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The majority decision, delivered by Justice Roberts, affirmed an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Associated Press to rehire all employees. Watson contended he was dismissed because of his trade-unionism. He denied this, because he had been discharged because of his insistence on organizing the CIO.

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The majority decision, delivered by Justice Roberts, affirmed an order by the National Labor Relations Board

directing the Associated Press to rehire all employees. Watson contended he was dismissed because of his trade-unionism. He denied this, because he had been discharged because of his insistence on organizing the CIO.

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

Watson, editor of the Associated Press, "the application of the principles of the Non-Partisan League is the greatest achievement of the administration in the abridgment of the freedom of the press."

The decision is halted with utmost difficulty by members of trade unions throughout the country. The Watson case is to the extent that in all sections of the country why, brackets have been added to the Roosevelt program.

handled by wavers, which guarantees a correct amount of the work performed.

Civil Service Bill, Introduced by Sen. Martin, is Praised

"At a meeting of the Citizens Club, held at Livermore Falls recently, Senator George E. Hill of the Maine Federation of Labor, and prospects for the enactment of major bills are anything but encouraging, he said.

There has been much talk but little action, he said, and the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Corrigan of Lewiston, discussing a bill to investigate conditions in mills.

Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the State of Maine disbursements amount to over \$20 million annually.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.

Conventions should be held not less than 60 or more than 90 days before the third Monday in June of each year.

Mr. Hill also provided for the election of delegates to national conventions without the necessity of filing nomination papers, as would have to be filed by the State of Maine.</p

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Published Monthly by

THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Under Supervision of the Executive Board, Frank C. McDonald, Chairman; Eugene B. J. Dorsey, Committee

P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employers and Employees.

An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 10 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

Battered as second-class, matter, November 14, 1936, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1875.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Charles A. Waldron, Portland
Treasurer—Hiram W. Goss, Portland, \$1,167.50
Secretary and Legal Agent—Clarence R. Burgess,
P. O. Box 4, Augusta
 Vice-President
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 48 Gilman St., Portland
2nd District—Isaac Bushay, Rumford
3rd District—Charles H. Flory, Augusta
4th District—Leo J. Dorsey, Bangor
5th District—Eugene B. J. Dorsey, Bangor

APRIL, 1937.

Maine People Are Decidedly Against Sales Tax

Recent Poll Shows This. With Organized Labor Solidly Seconding the Motion—Proposal Required as Imposition on Working People.

It has been reliably stated that two out of every three residents of Maine who have been approached upon the subject are opposed to the sales tax. It is hardly necessary to state that, speaking for their membership at large, all representatives of organized labor, in Maine and elsewhere in general, have the same opposition to this peculiar form of expediency taxation.

It is objected to for the plain and simple reason that the burden of this tax falls where it is least able to be borne—upon the working masses. It is the direct opposite of the income tax, which has every ground of reason and economic equity to support it.

But, the one thing which is too little heeded, and which ought to be the most important of all, is the particular cause which makes the attempted imposition of the sales tax a matter of even tolerable discussion. It is admitted, openly and without evasiveness or denial, that this measure of penny-pinching is an expedient “to secure a new source of taxation.” But, even if that system could be put into operation, it would not affect the fundamental issues involved, which is—nothing more or less than excessive spending.

The difference in time consumed, as measured by the earning and the spending of money, needs no comment. In a few hours and sometimes less, a Legislature may appropriate a million dollars. That would represent the labor of a million men for an hour, and sometimes for a day. How can we ever expect a sales tax to overtake the current rate for spending?

The discussion of the possible imposition of the sales tax has but one good feature to command it; that is, it has made the community “tax conscious” as perhaps no other thing could have done. Hidden taxes (concealed in the increased price of retailed goods) have, too long fooled the public. The cat is now showing its claws—and the public shrinks from the anticipated wounding of the flesh—and the pocketbook.

Gen. Johnson Getting Into “Big Money”

Coming of NRA Was Big Moment for One Who Was Almost Unknown Outside of Army Circles.

According to announcement during the week, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, of NRA fame, has been named as special adviser for the textile printing industry.

This announcement came only a few weeks following publication of a story to the effect that the General had received a handsome sum in a like capacity from another industry, and that the latter amount had totaled about ten times what he received during an entire year as administrator for the NRA.

“What can be done to stabilize an industry which for years has been in a most deplorable condition,” is the question which General Johnson is undertaking to answer, and in this he has the best wishes of hosts of workers, who were the principal sufferers as the result.

Stories of low wages, long hours, extensive machine load, unsanitary conditions, and all that goes with an industry which, because of cut-throat competition, is at the mercy of chiselers, thieves and crooks, has been told and re-told about the dyeing and finishing industry, and if General Johnson—no matter how much he is paid for it—can bring about stability, he will have earned the best wishes not only of the many thousands of workers engaged in the industry, but from that class of employers who want to be fair, but are hindered in their good intentions by an aggregation of cut-throat competitors, who got into the industry during the past 12 or 15 years.

When General Johnson has finished his job with the dyeing and finishing industry, it is hoped those who control the woolen and worsted, cotton and rayon, and other mills of the textile industry, and who complain of conditions caused by this comparatively new element claimed to be responsible for present unstable conditions, will be

prompted to give him a chance to see what can be done for them.

The General is a “shrewd guy.” He knows “his onions,” and notwithstanding his price per diem may be staggering, he’s worth all he earns if he can place an industry like textiles on a basis where it can at least pay its workers a decent, living wage.

Justice Roberts Opposed Law Now Favored by Employers

Write Decides Vetoing Railroad Pension Act. 80 Per Cent of Which Is Now Favored Through Agreement Between Management and Employees.

Subscription, One Year 10 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

Battered as second-class, matter, November 14, 1936, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1875.

The most significant things about the agreement railroad workers and railroad managers on a pension plan is the fact that this plan takes over more than 80 per cent of the provisions of the first Railroad Retirement Act, which the Supreme Court, by a five-to-four vote, declared unconstitutional.

The decision in that case was written by Justice Roberts, who had been a railroad attorney a good part of his active life. He rated the law unmercifully as an imposition on the railroads.

“We conclude,” he said, in one place, “that the provisions of this Act which disregard the private and separate ownership of the several respondents (the railroads), treat them all as a single employer, and pool all their assets regardless of their individual obligations, and the varying conditions found in their respective enterprises cannot be justified as consistent with the due process clause.”

Yet everything mentioned in this paragraph as violating the rights of the railroads had now been agreed to by the railroads. Better proof of the bias of the Court’s decision in this case could not be asked. It is worth mention that in this case, Chief Justice Hughes wrote the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

Reversal on Minimum Wage Seen As Victory for Pres.

Speculative Bills as to Effect Agitated for Judicial Change Has Had on Ruling of Minimum Wage, Railroad Collective Bargaining and Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Perhaps nothing has occurred in the annals of the United States Supreme Court which caused so much comment during the week as did the reversal of the court in its ruling by a 5 to 4 vote on the right of states to fix minimum wages for women, which on two previous occasions had been declared unconstitutional.

Coming on the same day, and which had a tendency to cause people to wonder at the sudden change of mind was application of the Railway Labor Act, which guarantees collective bargaining for rail workers and also the Fraser-Lemke Act making billions of dollars of farm indebtedness eligible to three year moratoriums.

Discussion on the Court’s action was the cause for much speculation as to just what caused those who voted to declare the New York Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional, which was a purely state affair, while these only a few months later saw their way clear to favor a similar law for the State of Washington.

The consciousness of opinion is that militant action on the part of those who during the past few months stood by the President in his efforts to reverse the Supreme Court is largely responsible for this change of mind, which makes possible not only application of minimum wage laws in New York, but in other states, which during the past few years had adopted similar laws.

The incident is one which should cause members of Organized Labor to feel proud over their efforts in helping to popularize the President’s judicial program. First and foremost among activities was the militant action by Labor’s Northern League which brought more than 500 delegates representing every state in the Union, to a convention held in Washington on March 8, the proceedings of which caused nation wide publicity, but the masses of workers is extremely opposed to the manner in which they treated legislation intended to remedy evils which from time immemorial had kept them under subjugation.

Again the fact that Organized Labor has demonstrated its ability to do things when it follows out its principle of persistency and militancy has been shown to be constructive and productive of good results.

With the Court’s approval of these three important measures there is reason to believe that the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act, on which Labor is so dependent for a square deal, will be declared constitutional.

On this bill hangs a great portion of the future progress to be made by the Organized Labor movement. It will simply mean that through its collective bargaining clause, that employers will be compelled to meet representatives chosen by their employees to discuss wages, hours and working conditions, and that protection is offered those who have been discharged because of their union activities.

The action of the Supreme Court in reversing its decision on the Minimum Wage Law is received with much satisfaction by those who for years have given their time, thoughts and energy in having legislation enacted for the protection of women employed in industry. Abuses which crept into industry during the past 25 years or since mass production was started on a large scale, had grown to immense proportions.

Efforts to remedy these found employers and their highly paid lawyers persistently opposing

means that would in any way interfere with their way of treating with their employees. Their efforts were not confined to State Legislatures where they were successful in keeping minimum wage laws at a minimum of importance, but extended their influence to Washington with the result that the law was declared unconstitutional.

With this favorable decision friends of the law in Massachusetts and other states are preparing to put it into operation. Governor Hurley is in several states are preparing to put it into operation. Their purpose is to press the enactment of a new law based upon the Washington law, which means that it will have “teeth in it.”

End of Sit-Down Strikes is Seen With Auto Settlement

Terms Agreed Upon Between John L. Lewis and W. P. Chrysler Give Reason to Believe Plan is Becoming Increasingly Unpopular.

That sit-down strikes are becoming exceedingly unpopular, and that to continue this plan might prove injurious to organizational activities, is most apparent, this having been evidenced by an agreement between John L. Lewis, acting for the C. I. O., and Walter P. Chrysler, who made part of the settlement of the automobile strike in the latter’s factories.

Opposition which, of course, first came from manufacturers with the General Motors’ strike, and followed in other plants, was augmented by statements issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who referred to these as unlawful and wholly out of tune with principles under which the organized Labor movement is operating; but the plan has stirred State governments to such an extent as to cause Government to take action against them.

Great was dissatisfaction expressed over sit-down strikes that several States, believing Federal action should be taken, adopted resolutions memorializing Congress, on the ground that the plan is illegal and contrary to sound public policy.

This resulted in the adoption of a resolution by Congress last Wednesday, the text of which is as follows:

“Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that the so-called sit-down strike is illegal and contrary to sound public policy.”

But, Members of Congress were not satisfied with taking action that condemned workers for resorting to this method, without showing their contempt for that which was principally responsible for creating such conditions, and augmented the resolutions as follows:

“That the so-called industrial spy system, that suspends and annulls, tends to cause strikes and industrial warfare and is contrary to sound public policy.”

“That it is highly contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company union or to engage in any other unfair labor practice as defined in the National Labor Relations Act.”

With the agreement signed between Messrs. Lewis and Chrysler, it is safe to assume there will be no further strikes of this kind, at least none will be sanctioned by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This, of course, does not mean that independent of that organization, workers will not take matters in their own hands and use this method in their efforts to convince employers they are sincere in their demands, but generally speaking, and especially as it concerns plants where thousands of workers are employed, it can be safely assumed the sit-down strike—which, since its inception in this country, has become exceedingly unpopular—has come to an end.

Rhode Island’s New Labor Commissioner

Thomas F. McMahon Put Experience of Years as Organization Man Into Job Which is Not Recommended to One As Most Efficient Department in the State.

State Labor Departments, when they were first organized, made little impression except as they applied to the enforcement of labor laws.

In nearly all instances men selected for these positions were appointed primarily because of their connection with some particular industry, but whose knowledge of the actual workings of mechanical departments were of a negligible quantity.

As a result little progress was made in bringing State Departments of Labor up to standards beyond that of carrying out, in a measure, laws enacted for the protection of workers.

In the early days there was practically no initiative taken by the commissioners. They fell into their position to one that called for routine work. In other words they were merely carrying out orders, as they had been accustomed to when employed in private industry.

Of course there were some exception to the rule, this becoming evident with the appointment of Edwin S. Smith, an Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts, who, while having had little practical experience, was an exceptionally capable man who possessed initiative and who, during his occupancy brought the department up, not only from the standpoint of efficiency, but urged the enactment of laws which afforded greatly added protection to the workers.

While Lewis had tried for many years to have his own members named to that position, not until State governments took on a more liberal attitude toward labor was it possible to accomplish this.

The first to benefit from this new change of

attitude was Charles O. Beals, a member of the Cigar Makers’ Union, who was named Labor Commissioner for the State of Maine. Next came the appointment of Joseph M. Tousey by Governor Cross of Connecticut. Two years ago when Commissioner Tousey resigned to accept a federal position, Governor Curley named James T. Moriarity, a member of the Boston Sheet Metal Workers’ Union and a former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

A few months ago Len L. Metcalf Walling was designated as Rhode Island’s Labor Commissioner to accept a federal position. There was much discussion as to who would be selected as his successor. Republican members of the Legislature, it was said, were pledged against the confirmation of any appointee who was a member of Organized Labor. Organized Labor had several candidates in the field, these including Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and who had been active in the Labor movement and who had been active in the Labor movement for more than 50 years.

The campaign against Mr. McMahon was hotly contested and his appointment was made possible only through a change of mind of the part of the Republican senators who, at the critical moment, voted for his confirmation.

It is because of the position which Mr. McMahon occupies as one of the state’s leading officials, and the excellent results accomplished by him during his short time in office that has prompted the writing of this article. His success was marked during the first weeks of his official activities when within 24 hours he brought about the settlement of the Teamsters’ strike, which, for a time, seemed as though it was going to result in a long, drawn-out and costly controversy.

Next came the perennial Dyeing, Finishing and Printing plant in West Warwick. In this strike also, Mr. McMahon is credited with having done a splendid job, and for which he has been highly commended by Governor Albert Quinn and by large manufacturers who, it is evident fully realize that the settlement of these two important strikes and several others were made possible through the experiences gained by one who had given his entire lifetime, not only in the study of characters, but to those matters which greatly affect industry and production.

Objections to the appointment of members of Organized Labor from the very first when State Departments of Labor and Industries were organized—were because it was contended, a man who carried a card couldn’t serve two masters. In other words, it was argued that a member of a trade union could not consistently act impartially, and that industry was bound to get the worst of the bargain.

But this has been proven to the contrary, as in no instance in either Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut or Rhode Island, where members of trade unions are in charge, has any complaint been made against unfairness practised in these departments.

Rather it has been demonstrated that knowledge gained after many years of mingling with working people, coupled with contacts with employers, and a close study regarding the important points of industry and production placed these in the top shelf of efficiency, and that patience, perseverance, honesty and conscientiousness brought them knowledge that proved most important in carrying on the duties of their office.

Knowing Mr. McMahon, the subject of this article, as we do, it is a pleasure to join with hosts of friends throughout the country in congratulating him and to extend to him our best wishes for a most successful administration of this important department.

THE SECURITY UNDERWRITING RACKET

The large profits made by banking concerns in selling railroad securities to the investing public is revealed by the testimony before the Senate Railway Finance Committee relative to the activities of J. P. Morgan & Company in unloading \$15,627,200 Van Sweringen securities over a period of sixteen years.

The Morgan firm was the head of a syndicate which purchased this vast amount of Van Sweringen paper and sold it to the public at a profit of \$8,000,000. According to the testimony the bankers were not overly careful in protecting the investing public against inflated values represented by the securities. But the transactions brought them a profit of \$8,000,000.

And other unsavory facts in railroad finance brought to light by the Senate Committee are interesting and instructive in illustrating the not altogether ethical practices of underwriters, which is a technical term used to describe those financial groups who buy corporation securities and unload them on a frequently misinformed and unsuspecting public, which ultimately is compelled to pocket large losses.

The difficulty is that Government investigations of these transactions, many of them questionable, are usually not scheduled until years and years after the deals are consummated and the losses of the people are chloroformed with the lapse of time.

NOT A PUZZLE

Between 1929 and 1936 this is what happened to American Telephone and Telegraph, world’s largest corporation:

Number of employees: FELL from 456,682 to 294,362.

Wages paid: FELL from \$676,543,312 to \$475,000.

Dividends: ROSE from \$116,378,371 to \$168,081,179.

This is not a puzzle contest, but if you study this picture carefully you’ll see where our next depression is coming from.—Philadelphia Record.

The ‘Aristocracy’ of Labor

By Dr. Charles Steile Executive Director, Good Neighbor

It is sometimes said that women are more shrewd than men, and that they create class distinctions which they regard as beneath them in the social scale, extremely unhappy. In many cases, however, this is not true. This attitude extends even to some women in the churches, where one sees a certain exclusiveness, very much analogous to that of the psychologists call an “inferiority complex.” Women are often the creators of their own social, intellectual and otherwise—those that they hide, put on, and carry around with them, all the other trimmings that are supposed to increase their charm and good looks. They are not really superior, but they are.

But there is another group—especially among the working classes? Are they ever guilty of snobbishness? To give the women a fair definition of snobbery, let us consider the same boat that we have judged women. Let’s take a machine shop. Without doubt there are some boatmen who are called “social” divisions between draftsmen, pattern-makers, machinists, machine operators, besides other “specialists” who are employed in most big shops.

Those who are segregated according to their jobs or the clothes they wear in the shop—white shirts, aprons, etc. are divided according to the wages they receive—not only as this applies to men, but to women, too. In different parts of the same trade men have different kinds of clothes, or better, he wears a different kind of clothes, or he has a job which compels him to do some things which most of us don’t do, and therefore becomes a distinct detriment to labor.

Organized Labor as a whole believes in brotherhood. This is not true in this instance. It is a question whether the members of Organized Labor are really in agreement on this point. They practice the principles for which they have declared themselves through their organizations.

N. Y. Transit Company Turns to Unionized Policy

The Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

of New York, for many years militantly opposed to trade unions, has now adopted a policy of tolerance for organized labor. This is the interpretation which observers make

of the actions of President George J. Murray, Jr., receiver of the company, permitting a referendum of the members on the election of collective bargaining representatives.

The voting will be for various districts instead of individual delegates.

According to Mr. Murray’s announcement, the Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, the company union, will head the ballot. Next will be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which will be a strike on the Interborough.

The seventh place on the ballot will be reserved for a group of the bank employees, who are not yet organized.

The last place will permit employees to record their opposition to any organization which they do not belong.

For voting purposes, the employees are arranged in twelve classifications, according to their occupations, states.

Mr. Murray’s letter to the employees said that “the majority of ballots for each district will indicate how such unit shall be represented.”

Minimum Wage Law Urged by Ontario Premier

He said:

“Good Social Measure Will Cover Good Workers—Workers—Quebec Premier Endorses Similar Law For That Province.”

Vancouver, April 1.—Premier Michael Harcourt said yesterday that he expected prompt action on the bill he has sponsored in the Ontario Parliament to establish a minimum wage of around \$400,000 adult male workers and set up an industry and labor board to administer the law, to improve working conditions and see that laws affecting working men and women are enforced.

“The Province of Quebec,” Premier Harcourt said, “has agreed to do the same thing and means that the three of Canada are putting population will be under almost identical labor laws.”

“In the past, whenever advanced labor legislation was contemplated for Ontario, we were frightened off by the fact that it would draw away our industry and low wage workers,” he said.

But Premier Duplessis and I, together decided to lay that about.

“The Labor News, 500 A YEAR

WARNING AGAINST FAKE QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED BY EMPLOYERS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Schema to Extract From Employees Union Affiliations, Religion and Other Personal Information Not Required by Law, Unearthed by Social Security Board—New Jersey Employer Held Up as Horrid Example.

The depths of inquiry to which is the case with all official forms or some other "employment" papers will determine what information regarding the union membership of their employees is revealed in a warning issued by the Social Security Board relative to the circulation of unauthorized questionnaires purportedly issued by employers. The Board intended to disclose not only the union affiliations of the workers but also the religious and personal status not required for the administration of the Social Security Act.

In answer to the issuance of such forms to employees against this practice, the Social Security Board said:

"These day information required of employees by the Board is called for on the application for a social security account number, which is labeled 'Social Security Application' and 'Internal Revenue Service.' The forms are available to all employees who have not filed their applications at local post offices."

"This application contains only a few simple questions asking for a few basic facts such as business address of employer. These answers are necessary for the purpose of identification."

"This form," the Board emphasized, "makes no reference to nationality, religion, marital status, etc., and when filed with the Board is held confidential."

The Board has received samples of questionnaires reported as being distributed by employers in certain sections of the United States.

The Board said, "state that the inquiry is for or required by the Social Security Board. Such questionnaires, however, do not bear the Government's imprint and form number, as indicated on the Act."

TRIAL OF TAMPA FLOGGERS FOR MURDER OF JOSEPH A. SHOEMAKER IS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 16

Five Former Policemen and Three Alleged Members of a Ku Klux Klan Union Wrecking Crew Will Face Jury Sixteen Months After Commission of Crime—Crime Demanded Probe Which Led to Indictment.

According to information from Tampa, Fla., the trial of eight alleged participants in the "Toggling" of three men on November 30, 1935, in which Joseph A. Shoemaker, a Negro, was flogged, beaten and feathered and beaten so mercilessly that he died as a result, will open in the Tampa courtroom April 16, more than sixteen months after the commission of the crime. The Board said that the Negro, Eugene P. Pouliot and Dr. S. J. Ross, a retired rural physician.

The three men accused by Tampa of without warrants from a meeting of "Modern Democrats" at a private home in Tampa, and whose headquarters about alleged "Communistic activities" were broken over the police to a group of men.

Given Jail Terms for Kidnapping Through the efforts of Portland, Oregon, of the American Federation of

labor, other interested organizations and prominent individuals, the public was deeply aroused and an investigation directed by Mr. Clegg, the attorney general, resulted in the arrest of a number of men, including high police officials and several members of the Ku Klux Klan.

The first trial of five former Tampa policemen last spring resulted in their conviction of having subjected Pouliot to the酷刑 in the penitentiary by a Polk County jury, but are still in liberty pending trial of the other four.

Major Berry expressed the hope that the trial will bring out the true story of the outgrowth of the national conference of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Major Berry explained that the trial will open March 15.

"Our state and our national chairmen," said Major Berry, "are working hard to see that the trial is a success. We are trying to make the people in a great demonstration of their belief that the Supreme Court will recognize the Supreme

maker, Arlie Gifford, Ed. Sawyer and James Dean, all of Orlando, Fla., are also accused of second degree murder. They are reported to have been associated with the Ku Klux Klan, the "wrecking crew" organized to forcibly break up the activities of labor organizers in the citrus groves in the Tampa and Orlando regions.

Borah Proposes Act to Fix Child Labor Age at Fourteen

The defeat of the Child Labor Amendment in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which occurred during the week, following defeat of the Senate bill, will probably implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a similar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

lar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

ilar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

implant intent convey the impression of being required or authorized by the

Congress.

Connecticut, and the probability

that the measure will meet a simi-

ilar fate in Rhode Island, is prompting

the Board to take action to fix the

child labor age at fourteen.

The defeat of the Child Labor

Amendment in the Massachusetts

House of Representatives, which oc-

curred during the week, following de-

feat of the Senate bill, will probably

BUSINESS ON UPSWING WITH LIVING COSTS ADVANCING MAKES INCREASED WAGES NECESSARY

Commenting upon the general business situation, as it now exists, in the monthly Edition of Labor, in the monthly news of general industrial conditions throughout the country, says, in substance:

"Standards above other factors, in the business situation, this spring, are the strong upward current of business activity. Although the steady rise, from February to March, has been, in January, 1937, by floods and industrial dislocations, the upward movement has continued during the month of February. It is now evident that recovery has gathered so much momentum that it cannot be held back—unless circumstances, cannot effectively retard its vigorous upswing."

A favorable industrial indication, by the middle of the current month of March it became evident that production had reached the level of the last month, and was likely to continue to rise rapidly. No matter for goods soon results in curtailment of production—with its inevitable unemployment.

It must also be kept in mind that the rising cost of living will, of itself, impose a necessity for wage increases.

Wage cuts followed the end of NRA. As a result, the New Deal's wage provision made under that provision of the New Deal. A further rise in the cost of living will, of itself, impose another cut, it is apparently assumed. Innumerable to officials and disportionately divided among workers a continuation of prosperity. On the other hand, unless workers share in the gains, unless they share in the gains, while they have helped to create prosperity cannot be expected to last.

As a general indication, the present, by the middle of the current month of March it became evident that production had reached the level of the last month, and was likely to continue to rise rapidly. No matter for goods soon results in curtailment of production—with its inevitable unemployment.

There has been, throughout the country, a general advance in living standards, and in the cost of living increases. Business is now well "out of the red," as the phrase goes. For instance, in the first quarter of 1937, thousand corporations reported profits \$1 per cent above those of the previous year. Also, in the first quarter of 1937, Standard Statistics estimates another 50 per cent increase in profits over those of the first quarter of 1936. This appears to be the case.

One result of the war and automation of such large profits has to cause a larger disbursement of dividends to stockholders. This is essential to the maintenance and sustain general industrial equilibrium.

MCGRADY SUBMITS PLAN FOR ENDING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE FOR GOOD OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

In Address Before U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of Labor Declares Old Methods of Fighting Labor Are Antiquated and Useless—Quotes Statistics to Show Great Losses Sustained by Labor and Industry.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, advocated a national labor policy, in his address before the American Industrial Development Council at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

He declared that "the old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and ineffective."

"Practically all employers have not stopped strikes by building up reserves of materials and use of ray systems and tear gas, he said:

"This is not a civilized way of finding a solution of industrial differences between man and management."

"These domineering methods have not stopped the organization of labor and management, but they prevent strikes and lockouts. They have proved their futility."

"Today, however, we have the proof, the time is ripe—right now—for the leaders of organized industry and the leaders of organized labor to meet with the assistance of the government, to get together and work out some fair, just and lasting agreement. Either by legislation or by industrial agreements we must put an end to this curse of constant economic warfare."

"It is not done voluntarism for the good of labor and management, for the good of the nation, and for the safety of the entire nation, it will take another method."

"To put it bluntly, the truth of the matter is that this country has no national labor policy," he said.

"We have not agreed upon one."

His organizations for the being time being are split in fraternal war.

"Industry has no policy. Part of it is for collective bargaining and out-

side the factory window of the cashier's office is very friendly.

The worker is receiving an envelope,

which he knows will contain enough money for him to maintain a comfortable plane of living to which he feels he is entitled. At the same time, the legend under the pay window tells its own story: 'WE WELCOME REAL LABOR UNIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.'

It has taken many years for certain employers to see the light—but union and good morale.

**ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY C. I. O. IS
TO ADMINISTER U. T. W. AFFAIRS
DURING NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN**

Details for Organization Drive, Which Is Ready to Be Started, as Planned in New York Office of C. I. O., with Sidney Hillman, President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in Complete Charge.

Arrangements for the nation-wide drive to organize textile workers, according to announced, made during the past week, and will be completed and made from the appointment of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is to be in charge of the campaign. The Committee for Industrial Organization, which will conduct the campaign, will be headed by the United Textile Workers of America for the conduct of the campaign.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers have been got with the management of the International Order of Balaclavas.

The agreement provides an increase in pay, time and one-half for overtime, double time for work on Saturday, Sundays and holidays, except on seven-day assignments. Seniority is recognized, and the International Brotherhood, which voted to remain under the Railway Labor Act, in its majorities, will be given preference.

The Amalgamated now has sixty locals on the Burlington system.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers have been got with the management of the International Order of Balaclavas.

The agreement provides an increase in pay, time and one-half for overtime, double time for work on Saturday, Sundays and holidays, except on seven-day assignments. Seniority is recognized, and the International Brotherhood, which voted to remain under the Railway Labor Act, in its majorities, will be given preference.

The Amalgamated now has sixty locals on the Burlington system.

To fix the initiation fees and to grant dispensation from payment of initiation fees for present members, and to require, if so determined, that all new members become members of the United Textile Workers of America from any other source, shall be given over to the United Textile Workers Organizing Committee for campaign purposes.

(d) To demand of employers of textile workers, or any other organization on an industry, employer or any other basis in the discretion of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The United Textile Workers of America shall turn over its funds to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in full to be used in the organizing campaign. The several officers and agents of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee shall be responsible under the jurisdiction and orders of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The Committee for Industrial Organization shall contribute such sum of money as may be required for carrying out the organizing requirements. The disbursement of the funds shall be made by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, subject to rules promulgated by such Committee.

The Committee for Industrial Organization shall have complete power and authority to determine the scope and manner of carrying out the organizing campaign, the disbanding of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, and the incorporation of the United Textile Workers of America for the benefit of its present members and others who join during the organizing campaign.

United Textile Workers of America by Francis J. Gorin, President Committee for Industrial Organization by John L. Lewis, Chairman Charles P. Howard Sidney Hillman

OREGON LUMBER WORKERS FAIR THIRTY-YEAR WEEK

The Columbia River District Council of the Oregon Lumber and Paper Millers Union, Portland, Oregon, adopted a resolution favoring the six-hour day and the 30-hour week as a positive remedy for wholesale unemployment due to the installation of high-speed machinery.

Your dollar buys MORE today than it will six months from now!

Wages are rising! Cost of material and living advancing! And we feel that six months from today prices will be higher on all lines of merchandise.

Purchase your electric refrigerator now at 1937's low price. We could not replace them to sell at this price.

Compare refrigerators and see for yourself what General Electric has to offer—

Big, Roomy Cabinets • Brilliant New Styling • More Conveniences • More Usable Storage Space • More "Cold" Capacity • More Ice Cubes • 5 Years Performance Protection.

As Low as \$117.50 cash
Terms \$1 weekly

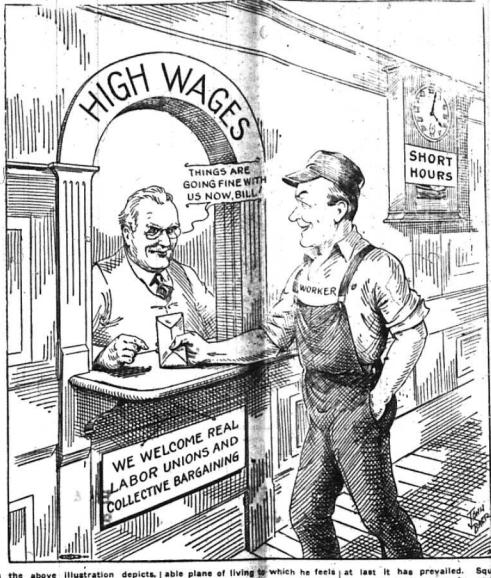
**CENTRAL MAINE
POWER COMPANY**

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY



BEST INSURANCE AGENCY

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer



As the above illustration depicts, the scene at the factory window of the cashier's office is very friendly.

The worker is receiving an envelope, which he knows will contain enough money for him to maintain a comfortable plane of living to which he feels he is entitled.

After referring to the recent widespread wage increases and the strike, he declared that perhaps the most important factor in determining the extent of the recent wage increases is:

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer the cost of the strike?" he asked.

MAJOR BERRY REFERS TO GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE AS MOST AMAZING FACT

Referring to the two-day conference convened by Labor's Non-Partisan League held in Washington Major Berry said the following:

"We have held a tremendously successful meeting of the Non-Partisan League, and we have demonstrated that its members demonstrated the power of the people, including farmers and wage earners. We have demonstrated that our members are a unit of labor and farmers. It seems to us that the Non-Partisan League is the wish of the twenty-seven million Americans who voted to walk with the president in his program of reform. We did not mean that we intended to walk with him in some of the areas, but in the areas of the forty-eight states here represented.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our position is set forth as our conviction that the president's plan for reform of the federal judiciary will be carried out in no other way than by voter power, and in no other way can democracy survive and our people live in peace and security. Our pledge was to carry through the New Deal program in all of its aspects and without compromise, and we have done so.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president, and we have given the public opinion with members of Congress.

"Our programs have made their position clear to members of Congress. We have given leadership to the desires of the people in support of the president,

Who's to Blame?

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilization standpoint, would have proven beneficial, not only to the workers, but to the employer as well.

For the most part, these conferences were met with an apparent determined and prejudiced mind against dealing with employees as a trade union organization. Invariably the argument was advanced that this constituted an illegal effort to interfere with one's business, and that the statements made were to the effect that "I'm going to run my business in my own way, and refuse to be dictated to by any union organization."

In some cases, these became extremely vicious and referred to the personnel of unions as anarchistic, socialistic and even communistic, when as a matter of fact this was farthest from the truth, and used for no other purpose than to discourage those who had been charged with the task of bringing about an agreement, thereby eliminating the right of individual difficulties.

The writer remembers having called to the attention of those apparently "immovable" houses that the time was not far distant when they would be compelled to become more lenient; that greater courtesy, softer words and an entirely different attitude would have been adopted in their dealings with union labor.

A great war, while millions of workers felt had greatly disturbed their minds. The depression of 1931, which caused suffering and privation to millions while the "nouveau riche" with their millions made during the war were living on the fat of the land. Then the prosperous years from 1923 to 1929, when more millions were made and squandered, while the workers barely received a living wage.

A few years ago, when the depression came, it was correspondingly augmented when from 1929 to 1934, there was more food for thought provided to more than 15 millions of workers who, as a result of unemployment, became subjects of federal, state, municipal and private charitable agencies.

Employers, and especially those gifted with ordinary economic intelligence, should have known that during such moments the great mass of workers, a goodly part of whom had been submissive and apparently satisfied with existing conditions, would some day awaken to a realization that something radically wrong existed, and that sooner or later something out of the ordinary would occur.

Things looked pretty black in 1933. Rumblings of dissatisfaction came from all industrial centers in political movements, who for many years had made little progress toward organizing large masses of workers, saw great hopes for the future; but with the election of President Roosevelt and the institution of the NRA came renewed hope, and once more the workers took courage in the hope that through regular organization efforts they would given further opportunity to acquire their independence. Then came having been organized, began collectively with employers as this applied to wages, hours and working conditions.

With the invalidation of the NRA, and other New Deal legislation enacted for their benefit, as well as means for stabilizing the nation's business, and danger existing that the Supreme Court would also rule the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, the situation was again thrown into a quandary, with increased activities on the part of a large element, who still believe in the impossibility of workers ever being able to receive a more equal division of prosperity and the fruits of their labor through common ownership without putting into effect a revolution of society.

The NRA, and other New Deal measures, invalidated by the courts, with the National Industrial Relations Act, and the adoption of the Walsh-Healey Act, offered unexcelled opportunities to organize mass production industries, which for many years had been the great objective decided upon by the American Federation of Labor. But differences of opinion as to methods of procedure caused a split and present activities conducted by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which, it must be acknowledged, is making great headway, is the result of this difference of opinion.

That the method favored by the CIO is taking the country by storm is now fully admitted. It is safe to assume there isn't an executive in charge of a large plant in the country that isn't on pins and needles as to what's liable to happen next.

A year ago, on since the NRA had passed itself gloriously over the defeat of the NRA and other New Deal measures, and who followed this by their combined efforts to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election, and who several months ago combined to carry similar tactics to defeat the President's judicial program, did not dream that what was actually taking place in the minds of a good portion of the millions of workers employed in mass production industries in this country.

Although reminded by this newspaper and hundreds of other labor and liberal publications that the people were actually losing confidence in our courts, and that their vicious opposition to progressive legislation only tended to stir the great rank and file of workers to direct action, let us wait until they are awakened one fine morning only to read in their daily news that the executives of the great automobile industry had capitulated. A few days later, received another shock when officials of the heretofore unconquerable steel industry had succumbed to the inevitable, and had agreed to a 40-hour week.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss details as to how this was accomplished, as to what benefits are to be derived in the steel and other industries now being organized under similar methods, and also as to the possibility of maintaining strong and well-balanced organizations; these views have been expressed in previous issues.

The fact remains, however, that the job is going on, and that from the time of the NRA to the present, at no time in our half-century of activities in the organized labor movement have we witnessed such determination on the part of workers employed in mass production industries to become organized.

Becomes thoroughly familiar with activities and opinions shared by thinking people outside their homes with them, he is interested in their opinions and above all, be able to understand them. Large employers of labor, for the most part have depended on so-called efficiency experts, have spent millions in maintaining spy systems and so-called company unions in the hope of defeating the aims of their employees in becoming affiliated with bona fide labor unions.

We have had implicit faith in propagandists employed by daily newspapers who made them believe that the average working man and woman are not interested in their future and that if by spending millions for protection with detective agencies and the extensive distribution of anti-union propaganda, turkeys on Christmas and the perpetuation of capitalist methods, that this was the case.

That this was true a few years ago is undisputed fact, but this was prior to the advent of the World War, the depression of 1921, the unfair distribution of wealth during the balmy days of 1923 to 1929, the inauguration of the NRA and its invalidation. It was prior to the arrogant attitude assumed by a majority of the "nine men" who sat up in the United States Supreme Court, whose interpretations of New Deal laws, it is assumed by the masses of working people to be directed against their material welfare and in favor of the employing class.

It was the writer's privilege to attend a meeting recently where more than 15 delegations, carrying 15,000 workers employed in the Central Massachusetts industry, were organized. The methods adopted by the Committee for Industrial Organization. Only a few months ago these were apparently satisfied with the methods carried on to effect a complete organization of their craft. With the coming of the new method, however, they changed their attitude. Many are now of the belief that the new way is superior to the old. How the change came about is hard to say, but short time is most amazing to one who has been active as to who is at the head of the movement, and as to what may result from this organization of millions of mass production workers. What they actually concerned about is the idea is permeating the minds of workers toward organizing and giving birth of new methods to talk concerning same and other matters concerning the future, except that the new way leads to securing conditions that seemed impossible in former attempts to completely organize their industry.

We are not without feeling confident that this could have been accomplished at this time by the American Federation of Labor if John L. Lewis had not refused the offer of L. W. of when preparations were being made on an extensive scale to organize mass production industries. The dispute arose over methods of procedure,

which it felt certain, had been agreed upon had cool and sober judgment prevailed, instead of an apparent desire to dominate. We are also of the belief, as expressed in previous articles, that present conditions demand the future of the American Labor Movement will not be permitted to go too long, and that the leaders who are not prompted by political motives will realize this and take means for solidifying the movement, thereby avoiding all possible danger which terminates in destruction instead of success.

It is also safe to assume that employers, who until a few months ago, when faced with the creation of union organizations, believing that as in former efforts, activities were due primarily to emotionalism and enthusiastic leadership, have experienced an entire change of mind. That they are now fully realizing their mistake in having so viciously opposed a plan, the purpose of which was not only to inaugurate to assist them in recuperating their extensive losses, but which would bring greater industrial peace without resorting to the use of mass strikes and industrial activities is also a thought that confronts them in no little degree.

Had they taken an honest-to-goodness attitude, free from arrogance, and had not assumed a feeling of superiority there would have been no necessity for sit-down and other methods of conducting strikes originated and conducted by workers to combat centuries of economic strife.

Hence, our reason for placing the greatest sense of responsibility on these employers for what they look down upon as unwarranted industrial disturbances. It is earnestly hoped the present is an object lesson, and one that will impress them with full realization that workers are human beings as well as it takes them a long time to realize that. The political and social, religious, democratic principles made at the November election and their present organization activities is evidence that their attitude instead of being marked by patience, hopefulness and perseverance has been changed to militancy that has for its purpose freedom and independence which, they feel confident, will be accomplished through mass organization.

WALSH-HEALEY ACT WAS MAJOR INFLUENCE THAT PERSUADED STEEL CORP. TO GRANT 40-HOUR WEEK

Enactment of Law by Congress Which Made Mandatory 40-Hour Week Provision in Government Contracts and Solidly Backed by A. F. of L.—President Green Said "Definitely Influenced Corporations to Adopt the Shorter Work Week Plan."

Washington, D. C., Apr. 4—The Washington, D. C., office of the American Federation of Labor said the recent amendment of the Walsh-Healey Act, which makes mandatory the 40-hour work week provision of the Act for government contracts, was definitely influenced by the actions of the steel companies.

William Green, president of the Federation, declared at a press conference yesterday that the main influence which persuaded the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and around thirteen other steel companies to grant their steel workers shorter hours and increased wages came from the fact that the steel companies had learned of the curtailment of its construction program because of lack of steel.

Green said the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its recent quarterly meeting here, instructed him to take up with Attorney General Frank Murphy the question of whether the steel companies' boycott of bids for steel was a collusion to fix prices around the Walsh-Healey Act.

Questioned regarding the responsible party for the enactment of the Act, Mr. Green said that it was inspired by the American Federation of Labor and that the entire forces of the Federation, including the 100,000 dues-paying members of the Federation, and the House of Representatives to a large extent, were behind it.

In this connection it is instructive to note that the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended that the 40-hour week be adopted by all steel companies. The delegates said "establishes the principle that those who enjoy the benefits of the 40-hour week should assure to their employees the privileges of a minimum American standard."

The convention also favored a resolution in favor of a bill which exempts contracts under \$10,000 from the rules of the Act.

Ultimate solution of the problems of the industry lies not in restriction and not in exploitation of labor. It can come through increases in the level of living and the wages of all countries and industries.

Compton Program Advocated

Secretary Roper, in his speech, declared that the Compton plan, which is the textile industry, and to sustain world-wide prosperity, the textile countries must develop a program designed to sustain and expand world production and trade in the interest of all the world.

Other speakers were Jaronic Necas, Minister of State, of Czechoslovakia, and chairman of the foreign relations body; Hans G. Oerstet of Denmark, engineer vice-chairman of the International Labor Organization; and Cornelie Merle of Belgium, world vice-chairman of the governing body.

Senate Approves

(Continued from Page 1)

the sit-down strike. Senator Perkins, in his address, told the members of the convention that the Senate had voted to amend the bill to condemn the employers who had engaged in the sit-down strike. The Relations Act, Perkins said, could not quite agree though he did not defend the employers. He said he had voted to declare that he had been astounded at the revelations of the La Follette committee on the spying and coercion by employers.

Wagner Tells of Election
Senator Wagner told a meeting of the International Association of the First Labor Board, he had, with "some persuasion," got coal operators of 15 states to agree to an employee election. He went on:

"The majority of the different places where we have been engaged in this fight said: 'No, we regard these workers as respectable, law abiding men, and I don't want to see them come down the election in town, without the aid of a policeman or a state trooper, and there are some men who vote in secret ballot, and in 13 of the 15 towns, they elect them outside.'

"As to the workers, concerning whom I have been well informed, when these men were asked to defend our country, 'Let us think about these men, and not indict them unhesitatingly.'

Miller, 40-Hour Amendment
Senator Minton of Indiana showed in this debate the same name that has been mentioned in this paper. He declared that the textile industry was vitally interested in this amendment. The textile industry has a population of 20 million people, and a production value of \$10 billion. The textile industry, which is not represented in this convention, is the largest in the world.

The textile industry, which is not represented in this convention, is the largest in the world. Hundreds of millions of people are living in countries with a population of 100 million, and the textile industry is the largest in the world.

The adoption of the bill, he declared, will not only give birth to a new industry, but will also give birth to a new industry. The textile industry, which is not represented in this convention, is the largest in the world.

"A Maine Company"

For Maine People"



"A Maine Company
For Maine People"

1931 - IN SIX YEARS - 1937

This Company Has Far Outdistanced All Competitors In Its Class.

TEN THOUSAND THRIFTY POLICY HOLDERS

Have Embraced The Opportunity To Buy Their Automobile Protection of Us Under Our Plan Of

SAVINGS
Up to 40%

INVESTIGATE OUR PLAN

MAINE MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE

PHONE 3200

AUBURN

Branches

WATERVILLE — ROCKLAND — PORTLAND — BANGOR

Local Agents Throughout The State

VANCOUVER MEAT CUTTERS
BECOME BIGGER UP NEW SHOPS
Within a short time after the Meat Cutters' Union of Vancouver, Burns & Co. for having discharged 25 union members, founded new meat packing plants with the union in the Vancouver area and displaced the union shop card.